

Park St. March 29th 1852
Sat^y.

My dear Prof. Weston.

I find there is an opportunity of writing to you by Mr. Sparks, (formerly partner ^{with} Mr. Wicknall) who leaves for Paris to-morrow night.

We have had much from you & Mr. Chapman within the last few weeks to interest us, & to demand our best thanks.

The letter I am more especially bound to acknowledge is that dated Feb^y 14th soon after the return of Mr. Lane, ——— but on reading it over I ^{perceive} ~~find~~ I have acknowledged it, & on referring to my letter list I find I wrote to you on the 26th of Feb^y this ^{29th} somewhat relieving my conscience

leaves me at liberty to write more
about passing events.

On asking Mary what were the
date of ^{your} last letter to you, & its
subject, she ~~can~~ only exclaim, "it is
that extraordinary letter about
Mr. Mathews" with the recollection
of which she seems overwhelmed,
from her inability, I believe, to find
time & paper to answer as she would
desire so as to put you in full
possession of facts, & ^{of her} opinions.

I am very calm on the subject,
believing you had taken up some
erroneous notion about him & a
"World's Convention". I should think
Lizzie & I were quite as compe-
tent to settle the affairs of France &
the President, as ^{high} for Edward Mathews
to be the organ for calling an Anti

Slavery Convention. One thing I am
quite sure of, he would look to Mary
& me for help in every step, to say
nothing of George Thompson & a few
others. I should indeed be very
glad if we could see our way clear

to venturing upon such a Convention.

But I know of no able & influential
people who could take a lead in
getting it up, & seeing it being
a safe one for the true cause.

We have been most vigorously
engaged for the last month in helping
Mr. Lewis against his orthodox
friends, & the lady Society of Moral
Reform. We will be the means
of enabling us to do useful work.
We have at length effected his leaving
a public Meeting in Bristol which

went off quietly & has been faintly
reported. Application was made to
all the orthodox dissenting churches for
him to lecture in, & in every case
a refusal was given - Not one dis-
senting Minister attended the
lecture, but that is of no moment,
the lecture has taken place, & I have
taken care to have it reported & to
have slips.

That it is with Noble the
great battle is. His audacity is
beyond bounds, but I am sure he
is frightened. He called last Monday
on Mr Grant to wheedle, or frighten
him about visiting Mr. Atter, but
Mr. G. is not to be shaken. We have
complete proof now in print of
Noble's false statements - I am

Ms. A. 9. 2. 26. 18

3^d) with no more sympathy from the
proposed Abolitionists of England than
we do, because he advocates agitation,
& separation among the Christian
organizations. I have already come

into pleasant communication with
Mr. Sherman a popular orthodox
Minister of London thro' having this
church question in fact it is this
only is the principal direction in
which we can ^{expect} ~~bring~~ much Anti

Slavery work to be done by the English.
Mr. Sherman is opposed to Dr. Campbell about ^{Channing's} ~~Channing's~~
Mr. Matthews will often be the ^{English} ~~English~~ ^{Abolition} ~~Abolition~~
vehicle of our circulating good A.S.
principles here. I believe he will
be ^{more powerful agent} ~~much service~~ in removing
prejudice ~~of~~ against Garrison,
than any member of a departed friend
to the Am. A.S. I could praise. What
is needed here is not to make people

believe that Garrison is not an
"infidel" but that whatever his
theological opinions may be he is
the true & devoted friend of the slave
& that as such, (being at the same
time a man of spotless character)
no genuine Abolitionist could refuse
to work with him. His doctrine
Theodore L. Matthews would teach
as honestly as I should.

From seeing more of Matthews &
knowing how long & honestly he has
been doing his best for the slave; doubting
if among far more enlightened agents
any would be found more ready than
he to make personal sacrifices for
the good of the slave, I can now quite
understand his feelings about the efforts
of the "his" free mission Society having
been overlooked when Geo. Thompson

at the Broadmead Rooms explained the
energy & extensive operations of the
Am. A. S. Soc. & contrasted it with the
Am. Soc. and ~~how~~ ^{why} he suggested to Mr.
T. that he should "add a little note" to
his speech, saying he had forgotten to
speak of the J. M. Baptists. Knowing
the man, I took upon this as an in-
nocent & natural proceeding, and I
can also understand how he was vexed
so near the Lion's jaw when he pro-
posed to enlighten the audience at
the soirée upon the Liberty party,
with some little hope too of convincing
even Geo. T. However the good man
seems quite satisfied that all has
turned out for the best: indeed he sees
"a providence" he says in the affair.

Mr. T. seems now thoroughly to under-
stand L. M. & to appreciate his
integrity, his devotedness, & the value

of his services here, as much as
I do. I expect Matthews will effect
more in regard to expunging Scoble
than any friend of the Am. Lib. in
England, Scotland or Ireland could suf-

sibly effect. <sup>Matthews's "Book of Facts for Publishers" is
full of interesting info & for an interesting
matter; the double dealing of many of
the "Board's" & Ministers is perfectly explained.</sup>

I have heard lately from Mr. Farmer
to whom I wrote hoping we could secure
Mr. Thompson's consent to be one of
Mr. Matthews's friends whenever he
meets Scoble "face to face" according
to the proposal of that latter gentle-
man, but not I believe in accordance
with his intention.

Mr. Farmer in his letter seems
I think, anxious about G. T.'s pecuni-
ary affairs, tho' he does not speak
pointedly. It seems a heavy & unexpected
demand had been made upon G. T. for
expenses on his former election, & he